#### AMUSEMENTS.

W O O B 'S THEATEE

Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert Treasurer, G. T. Cellins. Parces to Suit the Times.—Dress Circle and Par-justic, 30 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 10, 1842, BENEFIT OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL Who will appear as " Frederick of Prossia," in

THE YOUNG PRINCE, "Miss Thistledown" and "Maggie Macfarlane, THE BONNIE FISHWIFE, KATTY O'SHEIL.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL

## Mad. Anna Bishop,

THE WORLD-RENOWNED CANTATRICE. Will Give Two Grand Farewell Musical Festivals

On Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862. Grand Matinee.

AT 2% O'CLOCK P. M., GRAND CONCERT,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M., Assisted by EDWARD SEGUIN

-AND-GUSTAVE DE SPIESS

Tickets to be had at the Hall during the day of the performance.

WESTERN MURBUM-SYCAMORRSTREET, near Third-where can be seen
over M0,000 different Curiosities in the same building; Wax Statuary of the most prominent persons
that ever lived; Somes of all the late Battles, Living Wonders—the African Boa Constrictor, 27 feet
in length, weighing 3-5 pounds; the Arctic Bats;
millipse of Curiosities, too numerous to mention.
Admission only ONE DIME to all the show, the
Infernal Regions included.
dc31-tf WM. M. ALLEN, Lesses.

## HEAD-QUARTERS.

MILITARY MEN AND SUTLERS

WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THEIR GOODS AT THE

## New Rubber Store,

SOLE WESTERN AGENCY For the Sale of the Patent

#### COMBINATION CAMP COT PENWICE & CO.

No. 56 West Fourth-st.,

OPPOSITE CABLISLE BLOCK.

P. BELKNAP, DENTIST.—
pain, or the least danger, by a simple proces, practiced by no other person. Artificial Teeth made, and all operations pertaining to
Dentistry executed with professional skill. Will
render entire satisfaction or no charge.

Teeth-rented for the noor free. Teeth extracted for the poor free.

Orrice-137 West Fourth-st., Cin., O.

Soldiers' Back Pay. WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION in procuring the back pay of soldiers who have claims against the United States. Also, in procuring pensions for those who have been wounded while in the army, and for widows whose husbands have been killed while in the sorvice

FRANKLIN HALLIDAY,

United States Commissioner.

Geo-tf

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9, 1861.

REDITS AND CONDISIENTS FOR THE HOLIPAYS.—JOHN BATES has on hand a large assortment of Fruits. Condiments and Yankee Vegetables, suitable for Christmas Presents, comprising, in part, Raisins, Figs, Ruts, Sardines, Lobsters, Cysters, Fresh Peaches and Strawberries, English and American Pickles and Sauces, Preserves and Jellies.

For sale by de22 National Theater Building, Sycamore-st.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES

IMPOTENCY OR INABILITY,

Diseases of the URINARY ORGANS,

And IMPURE BLOOD.

How many thousands of men and women are there who are at this time suffering out a miserable existence, or from that permitious practice, self-polution? Look at their pallid, emeciated and disfigured faces, and their broken down constitutions, disqualifying them from the happiness of marriage, or the easoyment of life. In this herrid situation thousands sufer, until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardiane or friends attend to those who are suffering with any of those horrible, life-destroying maladies, see that they are cared for, and cured before it be to ate. Send them immediately to Dr. J. KATES, No. 153 Sycamore-street, first door below Fifthstreet, Cincinpati, Okio, a physician who has made private diseases his especial study for 30 years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases, WITHOUT MERCURY OR ANY OTHER INJURI-OUS DRUGS. It is important to those afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many PRETENDED DOGcons, who infest all cities, publishing their great skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be, therefore, careful, and make strict inquiry you risk your life, or you may fall into the hands of

N. B .- Dr. J. KATES will attend his patients personally, and can be found in his office, No. 153 Sycumore-street, first door below Fifth, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening. All

## Cordial Snuff

CURES DISOR DERS OF THE READ, such as CATARRII. NEURALGIA. HEAD-ACHE. COLD IN THE HEAD, RUNNING AT THE NOSE. Good for Divelness, Olddiness, Drowsiness, etc. Its effect is that of a meat perfect ordial for head diseases, exhibitanting the spirits, giving tone and clearness to the manal organs. Sold by DAYLOSON & BEG., Druggists, (Successors to G. M. Dixon.)

Market place, M. M. C. Cx. Fifth and Main-Sa.. To whom all ordess sheald be addressed. PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Sundries on Consignment.

25 BRI. HEMPSEES;
10 bris Dried Apples;
10 bris Castor Oil;
14 bris. Mess Pork;
Beans, Butter and Eggs.
For sale by JAS. A. FRAZER & CO;
143 66 and 68 Walnut-st.

Rice. 700 BAGS PRIME EAST INDIA For sale by JAS. A. FRAZER & CD., Jas. A. 66 and 68 Walnut-st.

Percussion Caps.

1.000 M PLAIN S. B. CAPS-GER-Man; 2,00 M plain S. B. Caps-Marican, For sale 500 A PRAZER & OO., 101 56 and 68 Watunt-st.

THE WEEK! V PRESS NOW READY, containing the fewer of the week, both Foreign and Local, and a Telegraphic Summary of Swans clewhere, up to the hour, of going to proce.

For sale at the Counting room, Frice 2 cents,

# Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1862.

#### THE DAILY PRESS.

PUBLISHED PAILY, HAUSPY SUNDATS, BY THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY

VOLUME VI.

[From the New York Post,] General McCiellan and Congress

The attention of the community has been strongly attracted to the debate in the House of Representatives yesterday, on the subject of General McClellan's answer to a resolution of the House asking whether any steps have been taken to inquire who is responsible for the disaster at Ball's Bluff, where so many of our brave soldiers were slaughtered. The resolution was addressed to the Server. The resolution was addressed to the Secre-tary of War; the Secretary handed it to the Adjutant General; the Adjutant General passed it over to the Commander in Chief, and the Commander-in Chief, instead of re turning a direct reply, put off the War De partment and Congress with the observation that, in his opinion, "an inquiry into the matter would not in the future be compatible with the public interest."
We do not wonder at the warmth of Mr

Conkling's denunciation of this offer to trifle with the House; we do not wonder at the excitement which it occasioned among the members; but we do wonder that any mem-ber of the House of Representatives should be found who could say, as Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, and Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, did, that Congress has nothing to do with military matters. If Congress has nothing to do with military matters, why were its members called together in a special session last summer? If Congress has nothing to do with military matters, why is that body called upon to order the lavy of vast armies, authorize enormous loans and lay heavy taxes for their subsistence, and arm the Ex ecutive with the requisite powers for wield ing this mighty force? The armies which are raised by the authority of Congress it should keep its eye upon; it should see that they are wisely employed and for proper purposes. The immense resources it gathers into the treasury for a time of war, it should see are frugally and rightfully expended. The powers it bestows upon the President it should see are wielded for their just and le-

The House of Representatives is the great accuser of men high in office; the Senate is the great tribunal before which they are tried; and both are guardians of the rights and liberties of those who elected them. Congress no power to inquire into matters purely military! Then its members might as well go home, and Mr. Crittenden among them, who utters this absurdity from his place in the House. On the contrary, Con-gress has no right to withdraw its attention for a moment, while it is in session, from the conduct of that mighty warfare for which it has so liberally supplied the means. We shall next be told that Congress has no power to inquire into matters purely financial; that it has no power to inquire into matters purely naval; that it has no power to inquire

purely naval; that it has no power to inquire into matters simply relating to the administration of the postoffice, and so on, through the whole circle of public interests, withdrawing them, one after another, from its inspection and authority.

We are not unaware of the objection that Congress may possibly be led to intermeddle too much with the details of the war, and embarrass the Executive by hindering its activity and counteracting its plans. This is not a fault which can be faid to the charge of the present Congress. It puts no obstacles in the way of the energetic prosecution cles in the way of the energetic prosecution of the war; it bestows largely upon the Executive men, money and military power. Some of its members are impatient of the tardy progress of our arms, but they are scarcely so much so as their constituents. They desire to know to what cause are owing one or two of the frightful mistakes which have been made in the conduct of the war hitherto, and this desire will to many appear a laudable one, inasmuch as it may lead to measures by which such disasters may be avoided in future. General McClellan does not think so; the difference of opinion may be a matter of regret, but he has no right to dispute the authority of Congress. The moment he does so he takes the first step

toward rebellion. We have an army of nearly 700,000 men on foot—an army like those by which the despots of the old world hold their subjects in fear and obedience. It behooves us to keep this army in the strictest and most unquestioning subordination to the civil power Our country is in such a condition that, instead of forbearing to inquire into matters purely military, as Mr. Crittenden desires, it is the duty of Congress to exercise over them the sharpest and most wakeful supervision. We can not safely allow, on the part of the commander of our army, the slightest symptom of a disposition to brave the civil gov-ernment. One step of that nature will naturally lead to another; one assumption of independence on the part of the military power will lead to a bolder one, till by little

and little we may slide into a military des potism. We are brought to this conclusion, then, that General McClellan has been guilty of a proceeding which can not be overlooked.
Charity would make us hope it was taken
without a full consideration of its nature and
consequences. It must be atoned for in some way or other—the civil government must be satisfied of his absolute subordination, or we do not see how he can be allowed to hold his place at the head of the army. The great man whom we delight to call the Father of his Country always gave an example of im-plicit obedience to the orders of the Continental Congress, and never dreamed of treating its instructions otherwise than with The illustrous commander whose place General McClellan now fills knew the duty of a soldier, and distinguished himself as much by his prompt obedience to the authority of the Federal Government as by the skill with which he planned the move-ments of the armies be led.

We fear that what are called, in the lan-guage of the day, "political aspirations," interfere too much with the devotion of some of our military commanders to their proper duties. It is one inconvenient consequence of our admirable institutions that the moment a man attains a certain degree of favor with the public, he begins to think of being elected President. Among this class in the army the idea prevails that the wisest way of conducting the war is to weary out the South with delays; to keep the two armies looking at each other from month to month, without coming to any decisive action, and, above all, to forbear sending our great army on a march of conquest through the Southern States, in the hope that two or three years hence, if not carlier, after a sufficiently long experience of the inconveniences of a separate government, the people of the revolted States will be glad to make terms with us, and form a part of the Federal Union on the same conditions as before the rebellion. By this forbearance these military politicians expect to acquire the favor of the South, while they hope not to lose that of the North. This is said to be the policy which is reiled under a much-praised "reficence."

But to this policy the country will not long submit. It would protract the war, now frightfully expensive, through a period of many years, and perhaps never bring it to a conclusion. It is a policy directly at variance with what is demanded by our equivocal and dangerous relations with foreign powers. Nothing can insure us the respect of our military commanders to their proper duties. It is one inconvenient consequence

ance with what is demanded by our equivocal and dangerous relations with foreign
powers. Nothing can insure us the respect
of the great powers of Europe, nothing can
secure us from their interference in our
quarrel, nothing can prevent them from
arrogating a superiority over us which in
our more presperous days they would not
have ventured to claim, save the triumphant secure us from their interference in our quarrel, nothing can prevent them from arrogating a superiority over us which in our more prosperous days they would not have ventured to claim, save the triumphant progress of our arms over the region now held by the rebels. It is the duty of Con-

matter, and if it finds in the present organ ization of the army any obstacle to the earnest and energetic prosecution of the way co operate with the Executive for its immediate removal.

The National Finances-The New Ern of Taxation. The passage of the Treasury-note Bill is to

be followed, we learn, by a comprehensive system of taxation to provide not only for the payment of the notes issued, but an adequate system of finance to meet what must be the enormously-increased expenditures of Government for some time to come, at least, on a peace footing. Were the rebellion subdued to morrow, these expenditures must equal twice and perhaps thrice the average for years past. We shall do well if we get on with \$200,000,000 annually. We must keep up, for years, a large standing army. which costs \$1,000 a year for each man, rank and file. We shall not hereafter be content without a powerful navy. We are to render impregnable, if possible, all our important harbors. The civil list grows apace with our increasing years. We shall have on the 1st of July next an annual interest account of \$40,000,000. For the present, consequently, we must bid adieu to the golden era in our history in which we were scarcely conscious that we had a Government, so lightly did its burdens rest upon us, and enter upon that in which the almost sole problem of a states man will be to make the credit balance the

debit side of the national ledger. As our wants augment, our revenues from ordinary sources have fallen, unfortunately to one-half their usual average. These are to be increased by the heavy duties recently levied upou tea, coffee and sugar. From January to January the past year, we presume the revenues from imports, excluding tea and coffee, which were transferred from the free list in July, fell short of \$30,000,000. The duties levied upon these, with the in-crease upon other articles, may raise the amount to be realized in 1862, to \$50,000,000.
This is probably a large estimate. All beyond must be provided by internal taxes, known as excise, income and property taxes, licenses, stamps, &c., &c., none of which were levied in this country for more than a gen-eration, while some of them are entirely novel. How to levy these taxes so as to produce the largest amount of revenue in a manner least burdensome or injurious to the payer, is the great question before us, and must continue to be the all-absorbing one in he national councils for many years to come.

New York Times. Ohle State Board of Agriculture. The following is the Board for the present

President—Hon. T. C. Jones, of Delaware. Recording Secretary—Henry B. Perkins, of Warren, Trumbull County. Treasurer—David Taylor, of Columbus. Corresponding Secretary—John H. Klip-

part, of Columbus.

The other members of the Board are Darwin E. Gardner, of Toledo; Wm. Dewitt, of Cleveland; C. W. Potwin, of Zanesville; N. S. Townsend of Lorain County; Jacob Eg-bert, of Lebanon, Warren County; N. J. Turney, of Circleville, and John M. Milliken,

of Butler County.

At the meeting of the Board it was de cided to locate the next State Fair at Cleve land, conditioned that the people of that city contribute \$5,000 toward defraying ex-penses. Otherwise it will be located at Co-

Mesars. T. C. Jones, Townsend, Dewitt and Perkins were appointed Executive

DEMORALIZATION OF REBELS.—The Richmond Examiner, of the 2d, says that the present condition of the rebel army is a cause of severe and painful anxiety. It cause of severe and painful anxiety. It boasts that their coursge is not abated, and their eagerness for the fray not relaxed, but that demoralization is creeping in from the insane and reckless neglect of the Confederate Government to sustain and cultivate the spirit of the soldiers. The charges alleged are drunkenness among the officers on the Potomac, and vacant idling among the men, and the abandonment of regimental

Regarding bonuses for substitutes, the Examiner says, as high as two hundred and fifty dollars have been paid to substitutes by privates wishing to leave the ranks. It also says that "Richmond is filled with soldiers who have come out of the hospitals, or who have got here on some pretense or other, applying for discharges, and striving and wrig-gling in all sorts of ways to get out of the army. It was but a few days ago that a soldier, discharged from one of the hospitals here, committed suicide rather than be constrained to remain in the army. The authorities at Richmond may assure themselves that, as long as the health of the army is neglected, and it is maintained in its dirty, neglected, and it is maintained in its dirty, sluggard condition, the drills neglected, the half rations of commissaries winked at, the rowdyism of officers passed over, and the vacancy and idleness of 'a defensive policy' held out as rewards to volunteering, the army will not be filled and replenished but

from few classes of our people. THE NATIONAL DEST .- War is an expensive luxury or necessity, as you may wish to designate it. An inevitable consequence of the efforts that are being made by the Government of the United States to suppress rebellion, and restore the integrity of the Union, will be the expenditure of money on a scale hitherto unknown on the American Continent, and having but one or two parallels in the history of Europe. Nearly seven hundred thousand troops have been enrolled in the service of the country; it is not impossible that this number may doubled; the navy must be greatly in-creased; every species of material of war must be provided in the greatest abundance, and an annual outlay may be ex-pected of between three and four hundred millions of dollars. Should three or four years be required to reduce the Seceded States to submission, a public debt will have been incurred of between twelve and fifteen hundred millions, and the future of the nation will have been literally mortgaged, to provide for the wants of the preseent time.

From twelve to fifteen hundred persons partake of the sacrament each communion day at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. This large number are served by eight deacons and so perfect are the arrangements that the service of the bread and the wine are each completed within from ave to six minutes, and all without the slightest appearance of haste.

The Tennessee Senate has voted to crease the wages of the rebel soldiers of that State to fifteen dollars a month. But the wages hitherto have been paid in paper of no value, and the increased wages will be paid in paper of no value. "I'll give you nothing the first year and double it the next," said Billy Burch.

THE LONDON WORLD'S FAIR .- As the Navy Department has no vessel to detail for car-rying to London, as in 1851, the contribu-tions which Americans may desire to ex-hibit at the World's Fair, the President recommends that authority be giver to char ter a suitable vessel for that purpose.

C. French at the Street server. Princip and the Server's and

#### Mounrehlen! Pince-Rolding. From the Philadelphia Press. !

The injustice of monarchical, as compared with republican institutions, was exemplified n a remarkable manner in the accumulation of offices of emolument and dignity in the person of Prince Albert, lately the husband of Queen Victoria. With us it is considered that no person ought to hold more than one public office, or receive more than one salary—in fact, that there is injustice in a pluralist, with his energies divided, can not acquit himself properly in a double corrective and with his energies divided, can not acquit himself properly in a double capacity, and also deprives seme other person of a situa-tion. In England, though with some grum-bling from the masses—the aristocracy thinking that scarcely too much could be done for royalty—Prince Albert was literally loaded with office and emplument.

On his marriage a life pension of \$150,000 per annum was settled upon him by Parliament. But of this, living at free quarters with his wife, the Prince never spent more than one sixth in any one year, and the ac cumulation of savings during nearly twenty three years must have amounted, at ordinary interest, to the sum of \$5,000,000. On would naturally say, Prince Albert would, doubtless, provide for his younger children out of this immense sum? Not so. When any of the royal offspring marry, Parliament votes a great sum in hand as a wedding portion, and endows the bride or bridegroom with a great life pension. The Princess with a great life pension. The Princess Royal, on her marriage with the Prince of Prussia, received a dowry of \$350,000 in cash, and was put on the pension list for \$40,000 a year for life. As the Royal children reach maturity, they are disposed of in the following manner: The Princesses are married off, with dowries and pensions, and the Princes, thus made very dear to the over-taxed British people, are established in life, each with a life-pension of from \$100,life, each with a life and above what they may take, as holding offices under the Crown. Thus, Prince Alfred, who is now a Midshipman, will probably be Lord High Admiral, with a large salary, by the time he is of age, and his brother, Prince Arthur, the god-child of "The Iron Duke," is as likely to be Commander-in Chief of the army, when he is about twenty-one years old, the pay being only \$46 a day, and \$90 a day if he also be Field Mashal. Of course, that he will be, for his father, the late Prince Albert, was made Field Marshal in February 1840, at the mature age of twenty years and

The transformations in a pantomime can scarcely exered this. The young gentleman might as well have been made Archbishop of Canterbury, or Admiral at Nore, or Lord High Chancellor, or President of the Royal Academy, or Prime Minister. If the Royal letters-patent could at once change a raw youth of twenty into a military commande of the highest rank, they could, by the same magical process, have bestowed upon him an intuitive capacity for filling the most re-sponsible offices in Church and State, on the bench or in the navy, in medicine or the fine

The late Duke of Wellington was fortyfour years old before he received the baton of Field Marshal, sent to him by the Prince Regent in return for having, sent him the baton of a Marsbal of France, captured at the battle of Vittoria; fit reward for thirty years of service. In November, 1846, three other Field Marshals were made: Sir George Nu-gent, after seventy-four years of service: gent, after seventy-four years of service: General Grosvenor, after seventy-two; the Marquis of Anglesey after seventy. There were others, also, holding this rank; two, (the King of Hanover and the late Duke of Cambridge), because they were Princes of the Blood. The King of Holland, out of compliment. Leopold, of Belgium, because he had married the daughter of George the Fourth. Wellington—who had fought for it. Two days before his marriage Prince Albert received the baton, leaping over the Albert received the baton, lesping over the heads of all the officers in the British Army, without having ever "smelt powder," excep at a review. What did he gain by it? Pay at a review. What did he gain by it? Pay, to the amount of nearly \$90 a day, and the privilege of wearing a cocked hat with im-mense plumes of red and white, leathern gauntlets on his hands, and a tall pair of ack-boots upon his lower limbs.

#### A Strong Appent in England for Peace with the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the eloquent preacher of London, has made a strong appeal, in his sermon of December 8, for peace between England and the United States After eulogizing the peace maker, he says So he putteth his back against the cur-

rent, and when he heareth every-where the noise of war, and seeth many that are hot for it, he doth his best to administer a cooling draught, and he saith, "Be patient; let it alone; if the thing be an evil, yet war is worse than any other evil. There was never a bad peace yet, and never a good war," saith he, "and whatever loss we may sustain by being too quiet, we shall certainly lose a hundred times as much by being too fierce." And then in the present case he thinketh how ill it would be for two Christian nations to go to war-two nations sprung of the same blood-two countries which really have a closer relation than any other two countries upon the face of the earth-rivals in their liberal institutionscoadjutors in propagating the Gospel of Christ-two nations that have within their midst more of the elect of God and more of the true followers of Christ than any other nations under heaven. Yea, he thinketh within himself, it were ill that the bones of our sons and daughters should go again to make manure for our fields, as they have done. He remembered that the farmers of Yarkshire brought home the mold from Waterloo with which to manure their own fields, the blood and bones of their sons and daughters; and he thinketh it not meet that the prairies of America should be enriched with the blood and bones of his children; and, on the other hand, he thinketh that he would not smite another man, but would sooner be smitten of him, and that blood would be to him an awful sight. So he saith, "What I would not do myself, I would not have others do for me, and if I would not be a killer, neither would I have others killed for me." He walketh in vision over a field of battle; he heareth the shrieks of the dying and the groans of the wounded; he knows that even conquerors themselves have said that all the enthusiasm of victory has not been able to remove the horror of the dreadful scene after the fight and so be saith, "Nay, peace, peace!"

SECRESION GLOOM .- The Richmond Examiner of the 3d shows what kind of a "Happy New Year" the rebels enjoyed. It dolefally

The year closed under gloomy auspices; with a check at Drainsville, and a rumored disaster in Missouri. The year which yesterday began has opened with evil tidings. We fear that there is no doubt of the fact that the Northern Union has consented to the surrender of Mason and Slidell; and with that event all hope of an immediate alliance between the Southern Confederacy and Great Britain must cease. and Great Britain must cease.

A sensible Manchester politician suggested to the Duke of Newcestle that it would be cheaper for the English Government to ship all the unemployed cotton factory hands to the south of Europe, and feed them, than to fight America. The Duke's reply is not

## BY TELEGRAPH.

NIGHT DISPATCHES. Attempt to Blow Up the Alexandria Hospital.

THE RIOT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Movements of British Troops

Washington, January 9.—An attempt was made to blow up the Mansion House at Alexandria, formerly a hotel, now used as a bespital. A barrel had been secreted in the cellar, filled with powder and projectiles, and a fuse extending from there to a stable. It had been ignited, but was fortunately discovered by the guard. Were it not for this watchfulness, several hundred lives would have been lost.

Wm. T. Smith, son of the banker, was arrested to-day, charged with communica-

arrested to-day, charged with communica-ting with the rebels.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary came to the conclusion, six to one, to report against the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. The Senate galleries were densely crowded to day, to hear the speech of Mr. Sumner. The diplomatic corps were largely represented, including the Austrian and French Ministers. Lord Lyons was not present. Secretary Chase was among other prominent personages who occupied seats upon the

Sr. Jones, N. F., January 9.—Rioters at Carbonneer are kept down by the military; the town is in a state of seige; business is suspended there and at Havre de Grace. Both parties are largely reinforced. Hostili-ties will recommence when the military are withdrawn. The whole trouble is between Protestants and Catholics.

Halifax, January 9.—The steamer Par-ana, which has been falsely reported lost, was at Sydney, N. S., to-day. She will be here to-morrow.

The steamer Cleopatra arrived to day from England, with troops on board. She brings

no later dates. Boston, January 9 .- The brig A. B. Cook Captain Perkins, now at Holmes' Hole, is in charge of the United States authorities, on the allegation of supplying coal to the pirate Sumter in the harbor of St. Thomas.

Assapolis, January 9.—About half of Burnside's expedition sailed for Hampton Roads this morning. The rest is expected to leave this afternoon.

Toronto, January 9 .- Sterling exchange here reduced to-day to 31/2 per cent. lower than New York rates.

#### 37th Congress---First Session

WASHINGTON, January 9.

HOUSE—Mr. Duell, of New York, produced a tabular statement of Postoffice expenditures and deficits. Under the law as it penditures and deficits. Under the law as it now stands, at least twenty thousand persons, including postmasters whose salaries do not exceed \$200, receive and transmit letters and packages free of postage, in no way relative to public business.

He opposed the bill, for the reason that, while it abolishes franking in one part, it restores it in enother. He claimed for his substitute at least equality and justice, as it placed all on an equality.

placed all on an equality.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, said this was

the day of small reforms; and as the measure now pending was eminently one of the very smallest, it would doubtless meet with favor. He read from the report of the Special Committee, of which he was a member, the views therein expressed against the abolition of the franking privilege, maintaining, among other things, that there should be the freest communication between Congressmen and their constituents, repudiating the that the Post office Department hould be self-sustaining, and showing that the increased expenses were owing mainly to

the increased expenses were owing mainly to the increase of mail facilities. Edwards, Coukling and Pomeroy con-tinued the debate. The last named offered a resolution to recommit the bill to the Postflice Committee with instructions to report a new bill embracing the following princi ples: First, abolishing the transmission of all written and printed matter free of postage, excepting that ordered to be printed by Congress; and second, such matter shall be stamped "pub. docs.," and on being franked, shall pass through the mails free. Wright and Kellogg, of Illinois, opposed

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, replied to the obarr. Conax, of indians, replied to the objections urged against the pending measure.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, said the abolition of the franking privilege was a favorite with the Secessionists. If reforms were desired, let gentlemen direct their attention to the millions of dollars aquandered for ships, horses and provender, to the thefts in general, of which every member has some knowledge, more or less.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay

the whole subject on the table, which was decided in the negative—51 to 78. SENATE—Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill to punish frauds on the

Treasury.

The bill provides that any persons obtaining money fraudulently be punished by fine and imprisonment to hard labor for not more than ten years. If any officer of the Government do it that he be discharged and punished, and ever after held ineligible for any office. Referred

any office. Referred.

The House resolution in regard to bonded sugar and coffee, laid over yesterday, was taken up, and passed by yeas twenty-three, nays fifteen.

The communications from the Secretary of State in regard to the Trent affair, were

taken up,
Mr. Sumner, of Mass, proceeded to address the Senate. He took the ground that Captain Wilkes was not legally justified in searching the Trent and taking from her the rebel Embassadors, though in making the seizure the gallant Captain was actuated by the purest motives, and acted in strict ac-cordance with British precedents, and with international law as expounded by the high-

est British authorities.

He contended that the uniform policy of the United States, as well as the States of Continental Europe, has been opposed to the pretensions of the British Government, and has maintained a liberal interpretation of the right of neutrals; and that in many solemn treaties, is many most important and authoritative State papers, from the founda-tion of the Republic to the present time, the American Government has committed American Government has committed feetifully and unreservedly to the right of a neutral flag to cover civil passengers. The question, he continued, has been argued with the greatest ability and thoroughness by the most eminent of our statesmen, including Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other Presidents, and the whole record of our diplomacy is because with a support against such activities.

dents, and the whole record of our diplomacy is luminous with arguments against such acts as that of Captain Wilkes.

Mr. Sumner proceeded to show that we had protested again and again that a naval captain had no right to constitute himself judge on a deck of a neutral ship, and take from her, at sole pleasure and discretion, what he might think was coutraband.

He was bound, if he suspected her of carrying contraband, to carry her into port and have the question decided by competent Courts; but no Court insthis country, recognizing our national and long established position on the law of nations, could have lawfully condemned the Treat or held the captive Embassadora. In taking them from under the British fiag, Mr. Sumner held that Captain Wilkes, misled by British legal authority and by British law books, had violated the American principle of the right of search, while the British Government, on

## NUMBER 112

the other hand, has, by demanding the sur-render of Mason and Sildell, stultified its own history, renouncing its own principles, and virtually acknowledged the justice of the position so long maintained by the United States.

United States.

This was a political and diplomatic triumph of the highest value, for which we are deeply indebted to the daring and patriotic act of Captain Wilkes and the enlightened statesmanship of Mr. Seward.

After Mr. Summer had finished, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved to take up the bill providing for twenty mail clad gun-boats.

The question being on the amendment to substitute the President for the Secretary of the Navy.

the Navy. Mr. Hale spoke in favor of the amendment, and asked the Senators if they approved the course of the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy is no doubt an honest man, but he had made a mistake. He said he (Hale) always seemed unfortunate in attempts of this kind. If he attacked a small man, then it was too small a business and man, then it was too small a business, and then if he went up to the head of the department, he was too high, and must not paralyze the public confidence. We are spending a million and a half a day, not to put down the rebellion, but to keep just about where

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, thought it strange if we cast censure on a man sgainst whom there is no charge, and who was an honest man. He could show, instead of the money being lost, this proceeding had saved he Government a great amount of money. He thought it was not a proper mode to reprimand an officer who was admitted to be honest and pure in intention, and it was gross injustice to the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the amendment. He said the fact could not be denied that Mr. Morgan, the brother-inlaw of the Secretary of the Navy, had re-ceived nearly \$100,000, and such action could not be defended.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, said he would go for making war on the thieves of the Treasury, but he was not prepared on ex-parte evidence to vote censure on the Secretary of the Navy. We had more things to contend with than Secession, and one was the eternal croaking and complaining on the part of pretended friends of the Government, metimes without reason.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, said it was question whether the Secretary of the Navy was to be intrusted with a large amount of money. He was unwilling to do it after what has passed. He did not believe Secretary Welles an honest man, or, in this emergency of the country, he would not have permitted the treasury to be robbed for the purpose of enriching family connections. He cared not who the man was, or what po-sition he occupied. He would lift up his hand against corruption and wrong, now

and forever.
Mr. Doolittle said be had advised the Naval Committee to call on the Secretary of the Navy for an explanation.

Hr. Hale, of New Hampshire, said when he wanted advice he would call for it. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, by consent, introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the Senate of the facts in regard to the employment of George Morgan to purchase vessels, and the amount of compensation paid him, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

CAMP JOHN McLHAN, January 8. EDITOR PRESS-Sir: In your issue of the 7th inst. I observed an article respecting the death of a Sergeant of my company, named Jackson, which, from first to last, contains not one particle of truth, excepting that Jackson was killed by Jacobs. Believing you have been misinformed, I will endeavor to correct said report, for the benefit of yourself and readers.

In the first place, I would state that soldiers belonging to my company, or the regiment, are not in the habit of stampeding over the lines from Camp John McLean; that strict discipline is maintained in said camp, and that the men comprising the Sev-enty fifth have left their homes and families with nobler motives than to conduct themselves in such a manner as to be called row dies, even by the editor of the Passs. Sergeant Jackson and private McNelis (who vas near him when shot), were granted leave of absence, and instead of "a soldiers making a descent on the house of Peter Jacobs," the above named men were, I believe, the only two soldiers in the town of Reading at that hour, and Jackson (the deceased) knocked at the door of Jacobs', whom, upon opening it, he asked for some-thing to drink, which request was refused by Jacobs, and the door closed and locked. The door was immediately reopened by Jacobs, who struck at Jackson with a sword. In order to avoid the blow, Jackson endeavored to close with him, when he was shot dead

to close with him, when he was shot dead by Jacobs. This occurred in less time than it could be told—so there could have been no time for dispute.

This, sir, is the evidence adduced before the jury at the inquest, who returned a verdict of willful and deliberate murder against the man Jacobs; and before the 'Squire, by whom he was committed to the County Jail. Do he was committed to the County Jail. Do you suppose sir, the gentlemen comprising that jury would have returned such a verdict against one of their own citizens case was such as you have represented it?

I have been led to make this correction in justice to the dead. Sergeant Jackson was a good and tried soldier, one who fought through the Mexican War under General Scott, where he was severely wounded; tha he again, although sixty years of sge, rallied to the support of his Government when it needed his services, and from his good and soldierly conduct, was promoted to a Ser-

geantcy in my company.

One thing more respecting Camp John McLean: had it not been for the strict discipline of the Seventy-fifth, and the efficiency of its Colonel, your report of a descent upon the house and inmates of Jacobs' grog-shop might have proved correct after the report of the brutal murder reached there, and by the hands of a man of noted Secesh princi

An insertion of this statement in your val-An insertion of this section of the section of the section of the section uable paper would oblige,
Yours, respectfully,
B. MORGAN, Captain Company F,
Seventy fifth Regiment.

LADY FRANKLIN .- A late San Francisco paper thus speaks of the distinguished widow of the lost Arctic explorer :

Lady Franklin, accompanied by her nie

Miss Craycraft, left a few days since for Japan and China. She is getting to be a great traveler; if she does not "tie up" before long there may be a necessity of send-ing an expedition in search of Mrs. Sir John Franklin. Since her arrival here she has visited British Columbia, taken a trip to the Sandwich Islands, visited all the natural wonders of the Hawaiian Kingdom, returned to California, and traveled through this State in her private carriage. She went to see the far-famed Yo Seniete Falls in Mariposa, the big trees and caves of Calaveras and took a flying trip across the mountains to Washee, and the delectable dominions of Governor Nye. Now, having thoroughly "did" the Western slope of the Continent, she is off for mysterious Japan and the won-

Look well to your daughters. Sparks fall-ing on your house are often less dangerous than those coming into it.

ders of the Indian Ocean.

#### ADVERTISEMENT

INSERTED AT THE FOLLOWING BATES I

TERMS, CASE

## WHEELER & WILSON'S

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEW-LING-MACHIER COMPANT, having sained all their sults at law with infringing manufac-turers, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have accordingly REDUCED THE FRICES of their bewing-machines. Having made, for over seven years, the most pop-ular Family Sewing-machine in the country, and now emplying \$1,000,000 in their business, and making ORE HUNDERD MACHINES per dep-they are prepared with such extraordinary facilies and experience to grangatos to the surebusiness. Goy are prepared with such extraordinary ties and experience to guarantee to the pur-suitive satisfaction. All our Machines are equally well, and are

WAREAUTED THREE YEARS.

U. S. FAIRS OF 1888, 1886 AND 1886, And at the Gincinnati Mechantes' Institute for FOUR SUCCESSIVE TEARS we have taken the First Fremium over all competitors as the best

it uses no shuttle, makes the lock-sitch alikes both sides of the goods, leaving no chain or rides on the under-side of the seem, and uses but held as much thread as the chain-sitch machines. Beamd or call for a Circular, containing prices.

77 West Fourth-st.

CINCIPHATE SINGER'S SEWING - MACHIN Great Reduction in Prices!

INGER'S Letter A Machine is the best in the World for Family Sewing and Light Manufacture ing Purposes.

Price, with Hemmer, &c., 850 ones. CINCINNATI OFFICE:

JAMES SKARDON, Agent.

C.S. MALTBY, DEALER IN

FRESH CAN OYSTERS. Spiced Overers Spiced Oysters.

PLANTED OYSTERS, IN CANS.

FOR SALE CHEAP. BOBERT ORE. Depot. 11 West Pifth-street.

DEALERS IS
OYSTEBS, are now receiving daily by the Adams Express their CELEBRATED FRESH BALTIMOES
OYSTEBS, in case and half-case, which we offer
for sale at the lowest cash price.

L. R. PLATT & OO.,
se3-cm S. E. corner Sycamore and Third.

No. 222 Walnut-st. For sale by the case, half-case, or can. Prices suit the times. G-eat inducements offered to dea ers and consumers. [au31-cm] I.O.GESNEE.

MEDICAL.

O seventh-st., between Vine and Race. Office hours, 7% to 8% A. M. 1% to 2% P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. [no20 tf]

Duncall & Co.

SELF-VENTILATING: The Alligator Coal

FOREST QUEEN WOOD STOVES. THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING - STOVES,

PATENTED Dec. 7, 1856. | PATENTED July \$1, 1861.

## ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO.,

C WORDS. BELTS, EPAULETY BE SABRES, GILT and BRASS BUTTONS, LACE, Ac., at NO. 36 WEST FIFTH-STEER, mys-tf Cincinnati, Obia.

CULPRITE OF LIME, FOR ARREST ING FERNENTATION IS WINE AND CI-DEE. This is a cheap, easily-mension substance, in parting so unpleasantness, and its success is always certain. We are manufacturing largely, and are prepared to supply any demand, at low price, for the property of the price of the property of the price o

THE WEEKLY PRESS NOW READY, containing the News of the Week, both Foreign and Lecal, and a Telegraphic Summary of Eventual sizewhere, up to the hour of going to press.

For sale at the Counting-roun. Frice 3 conta,

Advertisements, not exceeding five lines (egate);

SEWING MACHINES

# Sewing - Machines

PRICES REDUCED!

The difference in price being merely a difference 12 32,365 Machines sold in 1838, being don the sales of any other company in the Union.

Awarded the First Premium in the

BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHIER,

AWM. SUMMER & CO., Agents.

PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

SINGER'S No. 2 Standard Shuttle Machine. Beduced from \$100 to \$75 cash.

SINGER'S No. 1 Standard Shuttle Macbins.

Commercial-office Building, Corner of Fourth and Race-stal

OYSTER TRADE.

OPSTERS!

The subscriber is receiving daily, by the Adams Express, MALTBY'S unrivaled and celebrates

A constant daily supply always on hand, so that dealers and familities can obtain at any time, during the essent, those superior Oysters in cans and had can be supply to the supply of the supply of

P. S.—A liberal discount allowed to the trade and suries. Terms cash.

Fine Fresh Baltimore Oysters

A RE RECEIVED DAILY BY ADAMS Express Company, at GRANNISS & CO. T Cynter Depot,

DENTAL.

No charge made when new ones are inserted. DE. FIEREDITH, DENTIST.—OFFICE ON NIXTH-St., between Hace and Kim—Ro. 1329, near Bace-st. Testh extracted without pain, on a new principle, without the use of drugs er any injurious agent. Fositively no humby. Having had nearly twenty years' experience in the practice of his probesion in this city, he can give perfect satisfaction to all who will patronise him. His terms are so reasonable that you will save nearly one-half by calling on him.

(de8)

## OVEN

BAKING IN FURE, FRESH, HOT AIR, Giving the meat a flavor equal to reasting, instead of baking in greasy, foul, burnt air.

**MILITARY GOODS!** 

Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists.
H. R. oor. Central-av. and Mighth-at.